

The Orchadian

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March 2008

Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society

The 2007 Gold
Ira Butler Trophy,
Dendrobium Jayden
'Goodie'
Grower Phillip Grech.

Royal Botanic Gardens
Melbourne

28 MAR 2008

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Photo Alan Stephenson

The Orchadian

Official Journal of The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.
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Dedicated to the Study and Conservation of Australasian Native Orchids

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Editor, *The Orchadian*:

Peter Eygelshoven
13 Weeroona Ave,
Elanora Heights, NSW 2101.
peygelshoven@optusnet.com.au

Membership Officer:

Bill Dobson;
bdobson@optusnet.com.au
All membership enquires should be directed
to Bill Dobson.

Conservation Officer:

Alan Stephenson:
astephenon@vtown.com.au

ANOS CORRESPONDENCE:

A.N.O.S. Inc. P.O. Box 318,
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The 2007 Bill Murdoch Trophy for Champion Australian Species of the Year has been awarded to *Dockrillia linguiformis* 'Tumbi'. Photo Bill Dobson



The 2007 Hermon Slade Trophy for the Australasian Native Orchid Hybrid of the Year has been awarded to *Dockrillia* Tweetas. Photo Jorn Villien

Editorial.

On the 30th January, 2008 my father passed away after a short illness, aged 82. When I was sixteen I started with my father as an apprentice Horticulturist and one of his clients grew orchids. The gentleman was elderly and ill, and retiring to the Central Coast of New South Wales. He was unable to take all his orchids with him and offered a large number of them to me. I suppose my father and I made around four or five trips in the family station wagon to get all the orchids home. Dad grew cymbidiums, but we now had more genera and species than dad knew about. Together we built a small makeshift bush-house to keep them in.

The North Shore Orchid Society held a show in the local shopping Centre which I went along to see and then promptly joined. I eventually realized I needed a better bush-house to keep the warm growing species in, so we built a half brick and half fibre-glass house which could be heated in winter.

Around 1986, I joined the Australasian Native Orchid Society as my passion for bushwalking went well with the learning and studying of native orchids. When Dad retired to the Central Coast my family and I would visit him, and we enjoyed many bushwalks through the bush and National Parks in his area. Now I was showing and teaching dad about the native orchids.

In the early years dad always helped and encouraged me to learn more about the hobby of growing orchids. I'm sure I thanked him for the help he gave and offered in the early years, but I don't think I ever really thanked him for supporting me in a hobby which has given me more than thirty years of enjoyment. I would like dedicate this issue to my father as thanks.

In this issue we have the results from the Ira Butler Trophy Committee for 2007

and congratulations to all the winners. Unfortunately, I only have photos of the winners in each category. David Jones and Paul Ormerod describe new species of orchids from Australia and New Guinea, respectively. I tell of trip I made to the Kosciuszko National Park with friends over the holiday break. Elisabeth Burton, from the Newcastle area writes about some of the orchids from the Tomaree Peninsular.

On page 522, we have a request from Claire deLacey, of Bangalay Botanical Surveys, to help them with information on *Cryptostylis hunteriana*. Read the article and see if you can help them with the material they need. On page 487 there is information on a new show, "Orchids Out West", which is along the lines of the St Ives Orchid Fair and the Sutherland Orchid Spectacular. There will be orchid displays and vendors selling orchids. The Speciosum Spectacular held at Kempsey is on again this year, details on page 491 so check it out and note it in your diary. Any Groups wanting to advertise their Spring and Sarcochilus Shows in the June and September issue will need to have the information to me by the end of April.

Back issues are a needed income for ANOS Inc and there has been a good response to the notice in *The Orchadian* over the last few issues. Those that are still deliberating over purchasing Volume 14 as a full volume had better do so soon, as there are only around 20 complete volumes left.

With this issue you will have received your renewal slip for 2008-2009 and it would help us greatly if members paid their dues promptly. There will be another reminder with the June issue for those who have not paid their renewal.

Enjoy the issue, Peter.

Advertising Costs Per Four Issues, June - March.

1/6 page \$120.00
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Orchids Out West

WHEN 2nd to 4th MAY 2008

WHERE Hawkesbury Race Club
Corporate Building,
Racecourse Road, Clarendon

Over the railway line at the adjacent Clarendon Railway Station, 1 minute from the main road between Richmond and Windsor, next to the Richmond Airport. This venue is unequalled in size and accessibility with plenty of parking for cars and coaches; it has excellent lighting and is new and well appointed.

WHO A cooperative venture between:
The Orchid Society of NSW Inc.
Hawkesbury District Orchid Society Inc.
Blue Mountains & Penrith Districts Orchid Society Inc.
Blacktown City Orchid Society Inc.

WHAT An orchid show featuring massed displays with up to 15 vendors.
Orchid Societies are invited to erect a display of whatever size they can.

VENDORS

Royale Orchids, David Keanelly Orchids, Fong Ping Orchids, Rosella Orchids, Dendi Orchids,
Johnston Orchids, Cedarvale Orchids, Tinonee Orchids, Easy Orchids, Orchids On Newbold,
Orchid Species Plus, The Orchid Tray Co., Nicky Zurcher Orchids, The Australian Orchid Co.,
Dark Star Orchids, Miriam Ann Orchids.

SET UP Judging will be on the evening of Thursday 1st May, the Centre will be open from early that morning for construction.

COST Public entrance will be \$5.00, 20% Discount will be available for coaches.

CONTACT

Show Marshall

Peter Stubbs 9837 2527 stubbaspj@primusonline.com.au
23 Maslin Crescent Quakers Hill NSW 2763

Show Chairman

Graeme Scott-Harden 4578 3115 graemesh@people.net.au
40 Londonderry Rd., Richmond NSW 2753



The 2007 Gold Ira Butler Trophy, for the Champion Australian Native Orchid Hybrid of the Year has been awarded to *Dendrobium Jayden* 'Goodie'. Photo Alan Stephenson



The 2007 Hermon Slade Trophy for the Australasian Native Orchid Species of the Year has been awarded to *Dendrobium mohlmanum*. Photo Jorn Villien

The Ira Butler, Bill Murdoch and Hermon Slade Trophies for 2007

The Ira Butler, Bill Murdoch and Hermon Slade Trophies are awarded each year to the best of the nominated orchids in their respective categories, as assessed by a panel consisting of three ANOS and three OS NSW nominated judges. The orchids are assessed on the basis of the digital images submitted and the information on the nomination form provided by the Registrar or Show Marshall. This assessment is normally done at a committee meeting held in late November each year. Once again the large number of nominations submitted and the quality of the flowers made for some difficult decisions, but finally the trophy winners were selected. It gives me great pleasure to announce the following Ira Butler, Bill Murdoch and Hermon Slade Trophy winners for 2007.

The 2007 Gold Ira Butler Trophy, for the Champion Australian Native Orchid Hybrid of the Year has been awarded to *Dendrobium* Jayden 'Goodie'.

A beautiful orchid owned by Phillip Grech and bred by John Purvis. It was the Grand Champion and Champion Australian Native Orchid Hybrid at the South and West Region 2007 Orchid Conference and Show. The plant was in excellent condition and featured strong upright stems of well shaped yellow flowers with light pink-purple labellum.

The following five nominations receive **Silver Ira Butler Trophies**

Dendrobium Intice 'Dungog', owned by Wayne Perrin
Dendrobium Avril's Gold x Yondi Tina 'Oscar', owned by Henk van den Berg
Dendrobium Australian Goldrush 'Hulk', owned by Chris Pegg
Dendrobium Elegant Heart, owned by Phena and Brian Gerhard (DUNO)
Dendrobium Avril's Gold x Yondi Tina, owned by Henk van den Berg

The following nominations receive **Ira Butler Certificates**

Dendrobium Anne's Rainbow Surprise 'Magic', owned by Arthur and Phyllis Cochrane
Dendrobium Burgundy Cream x (Rutherford Blushing Bride x Rutherford Sunspot), owned by G. Hobbs
Dendrobium Gillieston Gem x *kingianum* 'Speckles', owned by Ron Coppin
Dendrobium Awesome, owned by Phil Barrett
Dendrobium Jonathon's Glory 'Dark Joy', owned by J. and G. Webb
Dendrobium Tyabb 'Super Star', owned by Phillip Grech
Sarcochilus Judith 'Frank 2', owned by David Butler
Dendrobium Avril's Gold 'The King', owned by Grahame Beaton
Dendrobium Cam-Rahn 'No 2', owned by F. and H. Vernon
Sarcochilus hartmannii x Dove 'Snowflake', owned by J. K. Whitney
Sarcochilus George Colthup 'Bill', owned by J. K. Whitney
Dendrobium Tosca 'Wendy', owned by John Harris
Dendrobium (Pee Wee 'Keith' x Karen Nair) x *speciosum* 'Daylight Moon', owned by Les Johnson
Dendrobium Bardo Rose 'Celeste', owned by M. and G. Buesselman
Dendrobium Tosca, owned by David and Coralie Best
Dendrobium Ray's Spot 'Superb', owned by Peter Gibson
Dendrobium kingianum x Gillieston Pearl, owned by Jo Pinner
Dockrillia Etta Place, owned by Phena and Brian Gerhard (DUNO)
Dendrobium Avril's Gold 'Gosford Gold', owned by Phena and Brian Gerhard (DUNO)

Dendrobium Andrew Persson 'Surprise', owned by Cuming Orchids
Dendrobium Alick Dockrill, owned by David and Kay Cammack
Sarcochilus Heidi 'Ho! Albie', owned by Phena and Brian Gerhard (DUNO)
Dendrobium Bardo Rose 'Pink Delight', owned by John and Bev Gay

The 2007 Bill Murdoch Trophy for Champion Australian Species of the Year has been awarded to *Dockrillia linguiformis* 'Tumbi'.

A beautiful plant owned by Phena and Brian Gerhard of Down Under Native Orchids (DUNO). It was nominated at the Newcastle - Orchids in the Wetlands Show, where it was judged Champion of the Show. The plant had 74 racemes with an average of 29 pristine white flowers and provided a magnificent display.

The following nominations receive **Bill Murdoch Gold Certificates:**

Sarcochilus olivaceus, owned by John Douglas
Dendrobium tetragonum 'Bellingen', owned by Norm and Kay Mitchell
Dockrillia striolata 'Ruffles', owned by Phena and Brian Gerhard (DUNO)
Acianthus pusillus, owned by Nesbitt Orchids
Pterostylis obtusa, owned by Malcolm Guy

The following nominations receive **Bill Murdoch Bronze Certificates:**

Dendrobium antennatum, owned by K. and J. Heindke
Linguella sp. Karri, owned by Mark Clements
Dendrobium ((*speciosum* var. *curvicaule* x *speciosum* 'Robust') x *speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon'), owned by Grahame Beatton
Sarcochilus falcatus ('Clarrie' x 'Andrew') #4, owned by F. and H. Vernon
Dendrobium speciosum var. *speciosum*, owned by B. and L. Burnham
Dendrobium bigibbum, owned by Steve Howard
Sarcochilus hartmannii 'Dopey', owned by Phena and Brian Gerhard (DUNO)
Dendrobium speciosum 'Georges River Special' x var. *curvicaule* 'Ted', owned by Henk van den Berg
Dendrobium kingianum 'KJM' x 'Dragonette', owned by Noel D. Oliver
Dendrobium speciosum 'Linus', owned by Y. Ferris
Dendrobium speciosum var. *speciosum* 'National White' x var. *curvicaule* 'Ted', owned by Ted and Winsome Walmsley

The 2007 Hermon Slade Trophy for the Australasian Native Orchid Hybrid of the Year has been awarded to *Dockrillia Tweetas*.

A spectacular orchid, owned by Neville Lee, nominated at the ANOS Central Coast Group Spring Show, and bred by Bill Skillicorn. The plant carried 200 flowers with nearly all open together, well balanced and a lovely colour for this hybrid.

The following nominations receive **Hermon Slade Certificates:**

Dockrillia Catherine, owned by Les Johnson
Dockrillia Australian Ginger 'Big Guy', owned by Phena and Brian Gerhard (DUNO)
Dockrillia Oliver Jack 'Oliver', owned by Phena and Brian Gerhard (DUNO)
Dockrillia Australian Ginger 'Rhapsody in Blue', owned by Tony Clarke

The 2007 Hermon Slade Trophy for the Australasian Native Orchid Species of the Year has been awarded to *Dendrobium mohlianum*.

A stunning orchid owned by Phil Spence, nominated at the ANOS Central Coast Group Annual Sarcanthinae Show. An exceptional example of this rarely benched New Guinea species. Well grown and flowered and displaying the unusual combination of bright orange flowers with a red labellum.

The following nomination receives a **Hermon Slade Certificate**:

Coelogyne fragrans, owned by Brian Spurrs

Bill Olsen, Hon. Secretary Ira Butler Trophy Committee

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All welcome to exhibit and judging will be by an all ANOS panel.
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Interstate entries are encouraged with a prize for the most travelled orchid. In addition there will be a show of Australian hybrids, which will also be judged, at the same location and dates shown below.

Dates: Sat 6th Sept 10am to 4pm
Sun 7th Sept 9am to 4pm
Mon 8th Sept 9am to 4pm

Location: 57 Spooners Ave., Greenhills via Kempsey.

Details: Electronic copy of brochure with locality map, show schedule and associated events available by e-mailing John Zietsch at jzi01935@bigpond.net.au OR contact Ted Walmsley on (02) 6562-7150 or Ernie Baldwin on (02) 6585-9328.

Two new species of *Hymenochilus* (Orchidaceae) from south-eastern Australia.

9238206

David L. Jones,
Kalaru, NSW, 2550

Abstract

Hymenochilus clivicola and *H. crassicaulis*, both highly specialised species from south-eastern Australia, are described as new.

Key Words

Orchidaceae, *Hymenochilus clivicola*, *Hymenochilus crassicaulis*, new species, Australian flora.

Introduction

A book detailing the orchids native to the ACT is in preparation and two new species from the region are described here as new.

Materials and Methods

Descriptions of taxa were made from fresh specimens. Dried specimens of *Hymenochilus* were examined from the following herbaria; AD, BRI, CANB, CBG, HO, MEL and NSW. Unless otherwise indicated, all types of *Hymenochilus* relevant to this study (or photographs thereof), and collections cited, have been seen by me.

Taxonomy

1. *Hymenochilus clivicola* D.L.Jones, *sp. nov.*; affinis *H. bicoli* (M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., sed foliis paucioribus et minoribus; scapo brevior; floribus minoribus confertis; labello minore elliptico, basali appendice tumidiore, differt.

Type: New South Wales. Steves Travelling Stock Reserve, S of Delegate, on the way to Bendoc, 1 Dec. 2004, D.L.Jones 19179 & T.Hopley (holo CANB 664864).

Description: Leaves 5-8; lamina ovate to elliptic, 6-20 mm long, 3-8 mm wide, green, dull; margins entire; apex acute to apiculate. Scape 5-16 cm tall, 1-3 mm across, 3-14-flowered. Sterile bracts 4-6, closely sheathing, ovate to elliptic, 5-17 mm long,

3-6 mm wide, thin-textured, acuminate. Fertile bracts similar, closely sheathing. Pedicels 1-4 mm long, straight, slender. Ovaries oblong-elliptic, 3-4 mm long, c. 1.5 mm wide. Flowers porrect, crowded, 6.5-9 mm long, c. 3-3.5 mm wide, green with faint darker green stripes. Dorsal sepal 7-8 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, porrect from the ovary at the base, shallowly curved for most of its length, abruptly decurved near the apex. Lateral sepals obliquely deflexed to deflexed, deeply saccate, dorsally curved, when flattened 4-5 mm long, 5-6 mm wide; points subacute, 3-4 mm apart. Petals asymmetrical, more or less ovate, 5-6 mm long, c. 3-3.5 mm wide; dorsal margin strongly thickened, dark green, a dorsal gibbosity above the middle; lamina translucent green with darker veins; ventral margin with beaded siliceous cells. Labellum irritable, on a ligulate claw c. 1 mm long, c. 0.8 mm wide, green with a dark greenish black appendage. Labellum lamina elliptical, c. 2-2.2 mm long, c. 2 mm wide, membranous; apex broadly rounded, emarginate. Basal appendage recurved at right angles, dark greenish black, oblong, c. 1.8 mm long, c. 1.3 mm wide, the apex swollen and recurved; central ridge thick, raised above the margins, ending below the apex of the appendage. Callus a thickened, tapered, channelled medial ridge. Column obliquely erect, 6-7 mm long, shallowly curved, green with darker areas on the wings. Column wings more or less rectangular, c. 2 mm long, c. 1.3 mm wide; basal lobe ovate-deltate; inner

margins incurved, sparsely ciliate; barrier cilia c. 0.2 mm long, linear-clavate. *Anther* c. 1 mm long, obtuse. *Pollinia* clavate, c. 0.8 mm long, yellow, mealy. *Stigma* central, elliptical, c. 2.2 mm long, c. 1 mm wide, raised. *Capsules* 4-6 mm long, 2.5-3 mm wide, on pedicels to 8 mm long. **Fig. 1.**

Distribution and ecology: Occurs near Delegate in southern New South Wales, higher parts of the Australian Capital Territory and is represented in eastern Victoria by a single collection from just south of the New South Wales border. Grows on slopes and ridges covered with montane grassland and herbfield in shallow clay loam; also in snowgum woodland. Alt. 750-950 m. Flowering period: Late October to December.

Recognition: Characterised by small rosette leaves (to 20 x 8 mm); short, sturdy scape (to c. 16 cm); crowded flowers (to 9 x 3.5 mm); deeply saccate lateral sepals; ovate petals; and, a small elliptical labellum with a recurved dark greenish black appendage which has a swollen recurved apex, the central ridge ending in a short, slightly protruding, blunt beak situated well below the top of the appendage.

Similar species: Apparently related to *H. bicolor* but readily distinguished by the fewer and smaller rosette leaves, short scape, crowded smaller flowers and smaller elliptical labellum with a shorter, very thick, blackish green appendage. Also allied to an undescribed species from western Victoria which shares its abbreviated scape and crowded flowers. It can be distinguished from this species by its flowers being slightly smaller and even more crowded and the labellum appendage with a thicker, more distinctly swollen and recurved apex with a short, but prominent, protruding central ridge. The montane habitat is also noteworthy.

Notes: The rosette leaves are usually withered at anthesis. Flowering is severely

curtailed in dry seasons.

Conservation status: Apparently of restricted distribution but poorly known; conserved in Namadgi National Park; suggest 2EKC by the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996).

Etymology: The Latin *clivus*, elevation, hill and *-cola*, dweller, in reference to its occurrence in hilly areas which contrasts with that of a similar species from the plains in western Victoria.

Other specimens: AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: Mt Tennent, 2 Nov. 2003, *M.A.Clements* 11097 & *A.Mackenzie* (CANB); Track to Nursery Swamp, Namadgi Natl. Park, 8 Nov. 1999, *D.L.Jones* 17019 & *M.Garratt* (CANB). VICTORIA: Craigie Bog Road, S of NSW border [grid Z4-2], 23 Nov. 1970, *A.C.Beauglehole* (MEL 533477).

2. *Hymenochilus crassicaulis*

D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., sp. nov.; affinis *H. cycnocephalo* (Fitzg.) *D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem.*, sed foliis multo majoribus, viridi-griseis; scapo tumidiore; floribus confertis, cyaneis et albis prominenter striatis; sepalis lateralibus superficiale saccatis; labello appendice latiore, differt.

Type: New South Wales. About 12 km along Tantangara Dam Road, Kosciuszko National Park, 3 Dec. 1988, *D.L.Jones* 3447 (holo CANB).

Illustrations: Plate 186, Bishop (1996), as *Pterostylis* sp. aff. *cycnocephala* (Alpine); page 280, Backhouse & Jeanes (1995), as *Pterostylis cycnocephala*; top plates, page 115, Jeanes & Backhouse (2000), as *Pterostylis* sp. aff. *cycnocephala*; top two plates, page 145, Jeanes & Backhouse (2006), as *Pterostylis* sp. aff. *cycnocephala*.

Description: Leaves 5-8; *lamina* broadly elliptical to broadly obovate, 20-45 mm

long, 10-25 mm wide, greyish green, fleshy; margins entire; apex acute to broadly obtuse. *Scape* 10-25 cm tall, 4-6 mm across, 5-18-flowered. *Sterile bracts* 4-6, loosely sheathing, oblong-elliptic, 12-30 mm long, 7-11 mm wide, acuminate. *Fertile bracts* similar, closely sheathing. *Pedicels* c. 6 mm long, straight, slender. *Ovaries* oblong-elliptic, 4-6 mm long, c. 2 mm wide. *Flowers* porrect, crowded, 9-11 mm long, c. 5-5.5 mm wide, bluish green and white with prominent darker green veins. *Dorsal sepal* 8-11 mm long, 5-7 mm wide, slightly gibbous at the base, nearly straight or shallowly curved for most of its length, abruptly decurved near the apex. *Lateral sepals* obliquely deflexed, pouched, dorsally gibbous, when flattened c. 6-7.5 mm long, 6-8 mm wide; points subacute, c. 4 mm apart. *Petals* asymmetrical, more or less oblong, 7-8 mm long, c. 3-4.5 mm wide; dorsal margin strongly thickened, dark green, with a dorsal gibbosity just above the middle; lamina translucent green with darker veins; ventral margin irregular. *Labellum* irritable, on a ligulate claw c. 1.4 mm long, c. 1 mm wide, whitish green with a dark green appendage. *Labellum lamina* elliptic, 2.3-2.7 mm long, 2.2-2.5 mm wide, membranous; apex emarginate. *Basal appendage* recurved at right angles, more or less oblong, c. 1-1.5 mm long, c. 1.2 mm wide, c. 1 mm thick; margins dark green, thickened; central ridge narrow, raised above the margins, dark green, ending in a beak 2-3 mm long. *Callus* a thickened, darker green, tapered medial ridge. *Column* obliquely erect, 7.5-8.5 mm long, shallowly curved, green with darker areas on the wings. *Column wings* more or less rectangular, c. 3 mm long, c. 1.5 mm wide; basal lobe deltate; inner margins sparsely ciliate; barrier cilia c. 0.4 mm long, clavate. *Anther* c. 1.2 mm long, obtuse. *Pollinia* clavate, c. 1 mm long, yellow, mealy. *Stigma* central, scutiform, c. 2.7 mm long, c. 1.5 mm wide, raised. *Capsules* obovoid, 6-9 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, green to brown, on pedicels to 9 mm long. **Fig. 2.**

Distribution and ecology: Occurs in Kosciuszko National Park and Bago State Forest of southern New South Wales, Brindabella Ranges, Bimberi Ranges and Namadgi National Park in the Australian Capital Territory and Bogong High Plains, Howitt Plains, Nunniong Plateau and Dargo High Plains in north-eastern Victoria. Grows among grass tussocks and sedges in subalpine grassland and herbfields in well drained to seasonally moist, well-structured brown to black loam; also on ridgetops and slopes in snowgum woodland in brown stony loam. Altitude: c. 1050-1850 m. Flowering period: Late November to January.

Recognition: Characterised by broadly elliptical to broadly obovate, greyish green, very fleshy rosette leaves; thick scape; large, crowded bluish green and white flowers with prominent darker green veins; shallowly pouched lateral sepals; oblong petals; elliptic labellum lamina and, a broad labellum appendage with a large terminal beak-like structure.

Similar species: *Hymenochilus cycnocephalus* is similar but has smaller, thin-textured, ovate to elliptical, bright green leaves, much thinner scape, fewer, smaller flowers, deeply pouched lateral sepals, smaller labellum lamina and narrow labellum appendage with a smaller beak.

Notes: The leaves of this species are often withered at flowering time. In dry seasons the flowers are often disfigured as a result of feeding by thrips.

Conservation status: Widespread, locally common and well conserved in National Parks and other reserves.

Etymology: The Latin *crassus*, thick and *caulis*, stem, in reference to the thick peduncle of this species.

Other specimens: NEW SOUTH WALES: (CANB). 10 km N of Adaminaby, Dec.

1987, *R.Bates* (AD); Tantangara Dam, 30 Nov. 1987, *R.Bates* 12991 (AD); Maragle State Forest, 14 Dec. 2004, *D.Binns* 10493, 10494, 10495 (CANB); Brandy Marys Lease, Bago State Forest, 31 Oct. 2004, *P.G.Branwhite* 257 (CANB); Rocky Gully Plains, Kiandra-Adaminaby Road, 21 Dec. 1985, *M.A.Clements* 3930 (CANB); Mt Kosciuszko, 29 Dec. 1921, *Dr Guen* (AD); c. 3 km along Tantangara Dam Road, 3 Dec. 1988, *D.L.Jones* 3440 (CANB); near Providence Portal turn-off, 16 Dec. 1989, *D.L.Jones* 5569, *B.E.Jones* & *T.D.Jones* (CANB); c. 3 km E of Kiandra, beside road to Tumut, 16 Dec. 1989, *D.L.Jones* 5579, *B.E.Jones* & *T.D.Jones* (CANB); 7 km along Tantangara Dam Road, 2 Dec. 1990, *D.L.Jones* 7255 & *B.E.Jones* (CANB); *ibid*, 3 Jan. 1993, *D.L.Jones* 11103 & *B.E.Jones* (CANB); Kiandra, hill immediately SE of cemetery, 13 Dec. 1997, *D.L.Jones* 15652 & *B.E.Jones* (CANB); Sawyers Hill, Tumut-Adaminaby Road, 13 Dec. 1997, *D.L.Jones* 15655 & *B.E.Jones* (CANB); McPhersons Plain, 23 Dec. 2004, *D.L.Jones* 19189 & *T.Hopley* (CANB); Kosciuszko, Jan. 1924, *G.V.Scammell* (NSW); Mt Kosciuszko, 28 Jan. 1925, *G.V.Scammell* (AD); Eucumbene River, 2 Jan. 1992, *R.Tunstall* (*D.L.Jones* 8666) (CANB). AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: Mt Little Ginini, 10 Jan. 1952, *N.T.Burbidge* (CANB); Mt Ginini, 7 Dec. 1980, *M.A.Clements* 2252 (CANB); Ginini Flats, 22 Jan. 1985, *M.A.Clements* 3640 (CANB); Mt Gingera, 19 Dec. 1971, *L.A.Craven* 2087 & *C.L.Gunn* (CANB); Snowy Flats, Bimberi Range, 20 Dec. 1960, *P.Darbyshire* 78 (CANB); Mt Ginini, 3 Dec. 1989, *D.L.Jones* 5449 & *B.E.Jones* (CANB); *ibid*, 23 Dec. 1991, *D.L.Jones* 8657 (CANB); Mt Gingera, 8 Jan. 1997, *D.L.Jones* 15096 & *M.Garratt* (CANB); Blackfellows Gap, Brindabella Range, 30 Nov. 1998, *D.L.Jones* 16215 (CANB). VICTORIA: 10 km SW of Mt Cobberas, 7 Jan. 1987, *R.Bates* 13753 (AD); The Playground, below Cobberas no. 1, 26 Dec. 1976, *E.W.Finck* (MEL); Native Dog Flat, 14 Dec. 2000, *D.L.Jones* 17773 & *K.J.Fitzgerald* (CANB); Bogong High

Plains, Jan. 1928, *A.J.Tadgell* (AD); near Howitt Hut, Howitt Plains, Dec. 1934, *W.H.Nicholls* (MEL); southern slopes of Pretty Valley, Bogong High Plains, 5 Jan. 1981, *H. van Rees* (MEL); Diggers Holes, Nunniong Plateau, 5 Jan. 1949, *N.A.Wakefield* (MEL); Lankeys Plain, Dargo High Plains, 1 Jan. 1982, *N.G.Walsh* 716 (MEL); 2.5 miles S of Mt Nelse, Bogong High Plains, 12 Jan. 1946, *J.H.Willis* (MEL); Wombargo Ck, Wulgulmerang, 10 Jan. 1970, *J.H.Willis* (MEL).

Acknowledgements

I thank Laurie Adams for the Latin diagnoses, Emma Clifton and Tara Hopley for technical assistance, and Jean Egan for scanning the drawings. I also thank Mark Clements for discussions about *H. crassicaulis* and *H. cycnocephalus*, and the directors of AD, BRI, CANB, HO, MEL, NSW for providing access to specimens.

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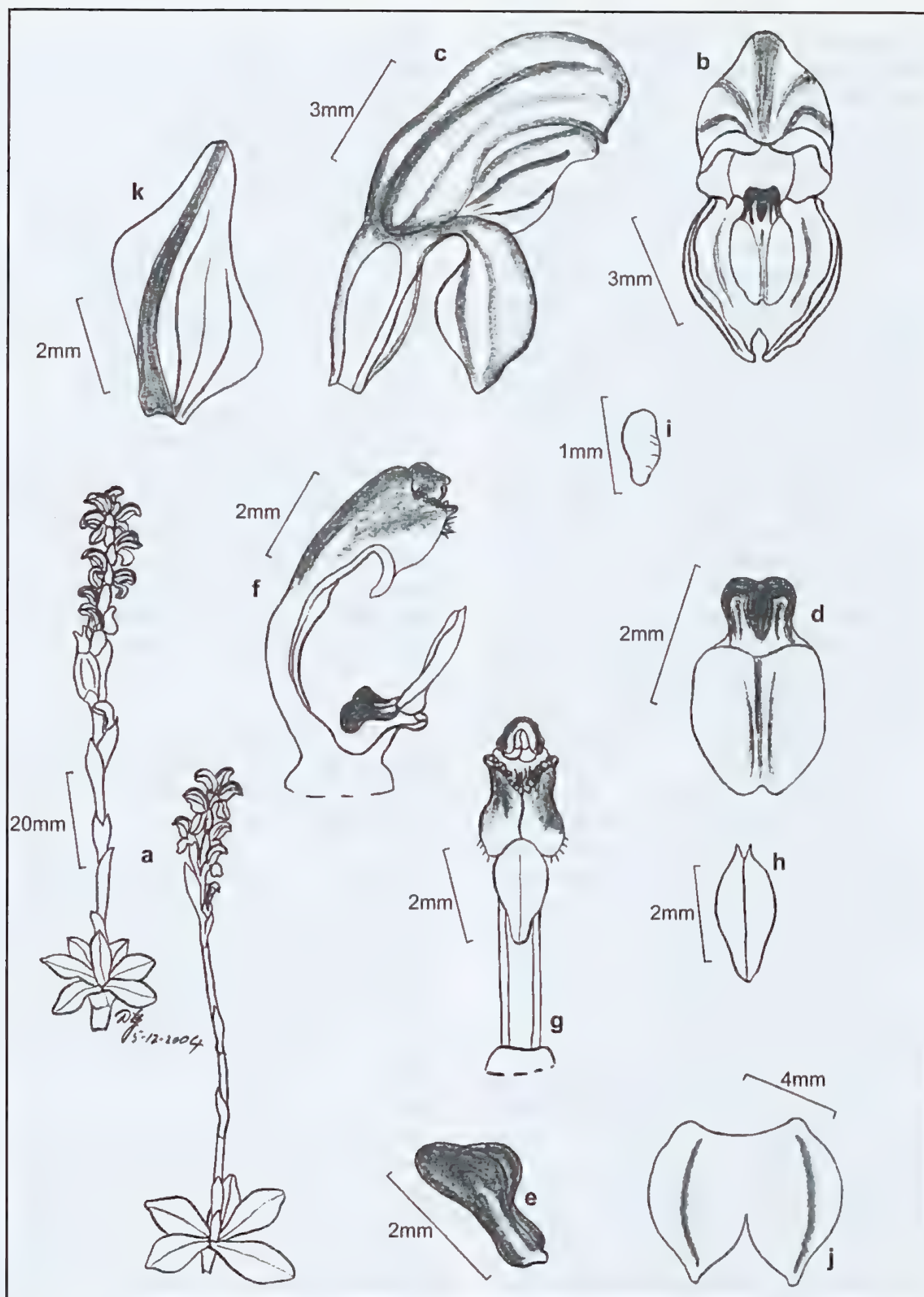


Fig. 1. *Hymenochilus clivicola*, Steves Travelling Stock Reserve, DLJ 19179 (from the type collection) a. flowering plants; b. flower from front; c. flower from side; d. labellum from above, flattened; e. labellum appendage from side; f. column and labellum from side; g. column from front; h. stigma; i. pollinium; j. lateral sepals; k. petal.

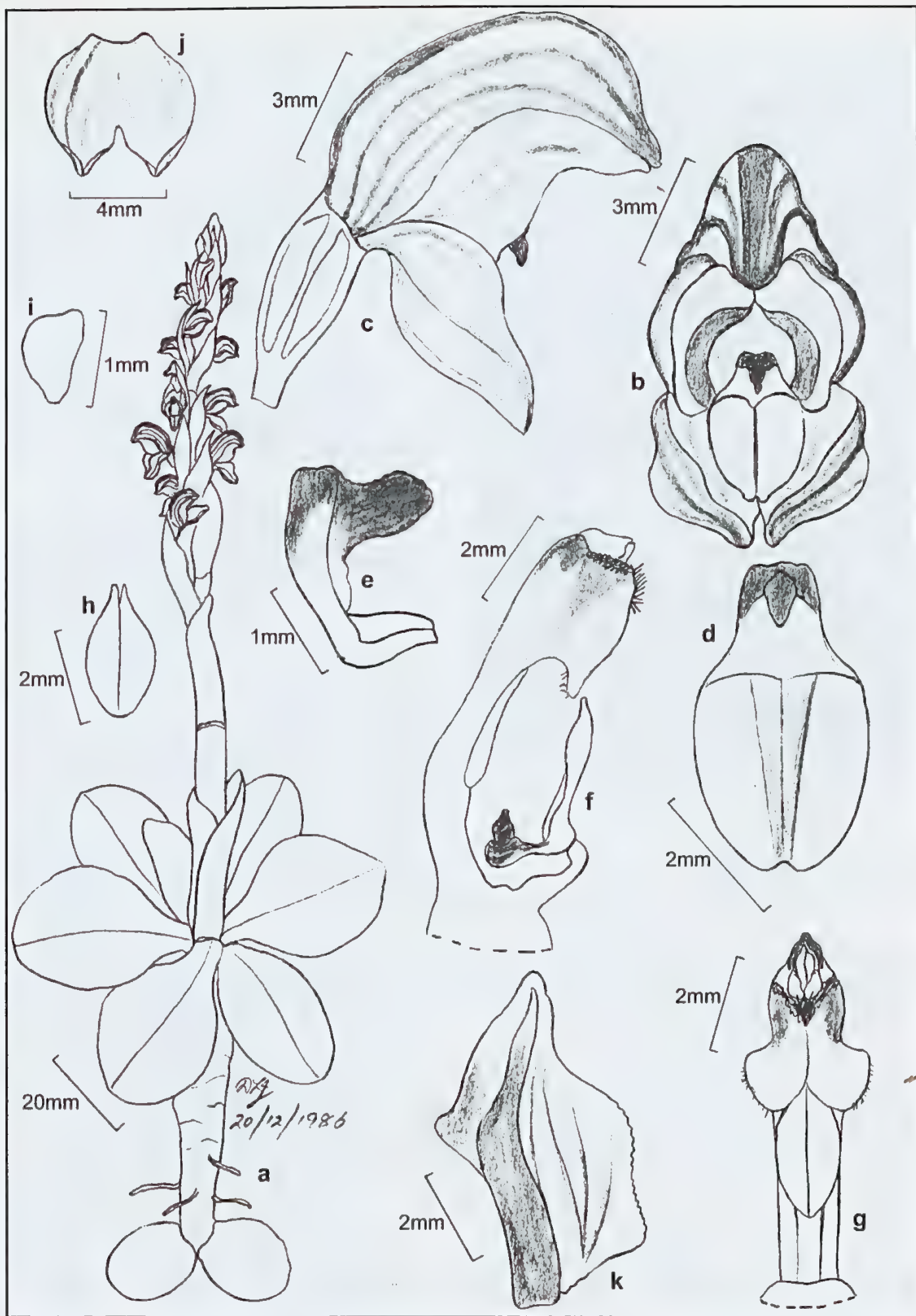


Fig. 2. *Hymenochilus crassicaulis*, Kiandra Cemetery, DLJ 14652 a. flowering plant; b. flower from front; c. flower from side; d. labellum from above, flattened; e. labellum appendage from side; f. column and labellum from side; g. column from front; h. stigma; i. pollinium; j. lateral sepals; k. petal.

The Swiss Orchid Foundation at the Herbarium Jany Renz

To celebrate the 100th birthday of the famous orchidologist Jany Renz and the seven year activity of the Swiss Orchid Foundation at the Herbarium Jany Renz, it's time to inform the public about the state of affairs at the Foundation.

After the death of Jany Renz in 1999 and his last will to lend his herbarium and his library to the University of Basel, the Swiss Orchid Foundation at the Herbarium Jany Renz was founded in 2001. The aims of the Foundation are to maintain and curate the legacy of Jany Renz and to make his collection available to a worldwide audience. After the registration and digitalisation of all herbarium specimens, books and separates, the about 20.000 herbarium specimens of the Renz-collection are online at www.orchid.unibas.ch.

For the systematic-taxonomic research, herbariums are important sources for revisions, monographs and latterly DNA-analyses to perform phylogenetic analyses. Herbarium specimens are often the last evidence of long destroyed vegetation. Furthermore the herbarium specimens of Jany Renz are of excellent aesthetics and quality. Over a hundred of them are type specimens of his new classifications.

The section of the modern reference literature is complete and therefore a very valuable base for orchid research. The separates-collection consisting of roughly 5.000 scientific articles about orchids comes from different sources and represents an outstanding rich and complete collection of orchid literature.

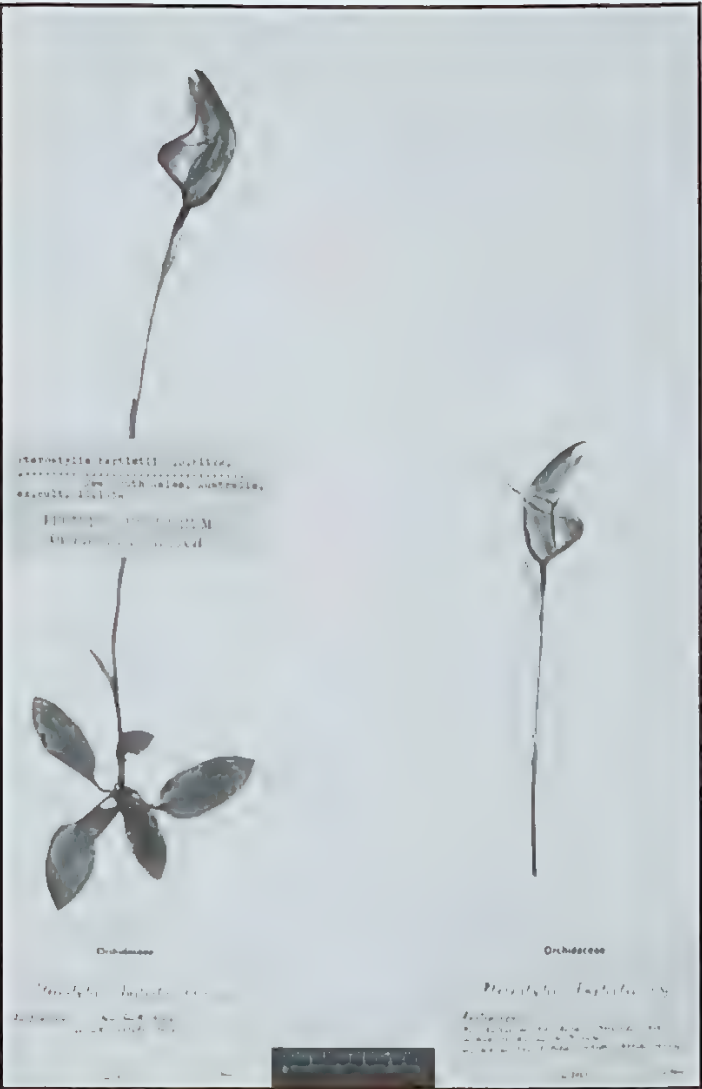
Both collections are integrated in the index of the Basel University Library <http://aleph.unibas.ch>

After having registered Jany Renz's scientific cultural heritage the Foundation decided to make the whole collection available virtually and worldwide. Along with informative articles about the Foundation and Dr. Jany Renz, the website of the Foundation offers access to the 26.000 herbarium specimens from all over the world and makes also the collections of Renz, of the Botanic Institute at the Basel University, of the Botanic Association Basel and the historic orchid-collection of Bernoulli and Cario available. With the about 5.000 hand-coloured drawings from Renz' library still to be digitalised and other graphic material that are provided by authors from all over the world, the Swiss Orchid Foundation hopes to present a **World Orchid Iconography** being as complete as possible.

In order to register new records including easy georeferencing, a stable and flexible system based on the internet programming language PHP and the database MySQL was designed in 2005. The **World Orchid Iconography** is maintained and continuously updated by civilian workers under the direction of Dr. h.c. Samuel Sprunger.

Currently the website of the Swiss Orchid Foundation at the Herbarium Jany Renz contains about 36.000 pictures with updated nomenclature from all over the world. All orchids from Europe, Asia Minor and Northern Africa are virtually available either as herbarium specimens, hand-coloured drawings or photographs. This picture library is an important instrument for scientists, non-professionals, enthusiasts and cultivators worldwide in order to get access to visual and nomenclature information on orchids.

Furthermore all visitors of the website of the Foundation have free access to the **BibliOrchidea**, a comprehensive database with 140.000 records and thus 80% of the worldwide available orchid literature. This database is maintained and continuously updated by the famous orchidologist Dr. Rudolph Jenny. The publishing scientist as well as the interested hobby-orchidologist will find publications not only by title, author and publishing year but also by a differentiated subject catalogue and first determinations using a taxon-declaration. The results of the search are additionally documented with pictures from the database of the Swiss Orchid Foundation.



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Prasophyllum tadgellianum, growing on the track to Porcupine Rocks.



Diuris monticola, Highland Golden Moths on the track to Rainbow Lake.



Simpliglottis valida (*Chiloglottis valida*), Perisher Valley.

Photos Peter Eygelshoven

A few days in the Kosciuszko National Park.

Peter Eygelshoven
peygelshoven@optusnet.com.au

I was invited to join Graeme Bradburn and Anne-Maree Mitford for a few days of hiking through the Snowy Mountains. This is an area I have not visited for nearly twenty years, so I accepted the opportunity with great enthusiasm.

The Kosciuszko National Park, came into existence as the National Chase Snowy Mountains on December 5, 1906. In 1944 this became the Kosciuszko State Park, and then the Kosciuszko National Park in 1967. The area was previously farmed by cattle grazers, who have left a legacy of mountain huts, scattered across the area. Today these huts are maintained by the National Parks and Wildlife Service or volunteer organisations like the Kosciuszko Huts Association.

As a national hero of both Poland and the USA, Andrzej Tadeusz Bonawentura Kosciuszko became the namesake of numerous places around the world. Polish-born traveller and researcher, Pawel Edmund Strzelecki, explored Australia between 1839 and 1843. He climbed and named the highest peak on the Australian continent, Mount Kosciuszko, in memory of the Polish and international hero.

The Park is almost 675,000 hectares making it the largest in the country. It spans from near the Australian Capital Territory in the north to the Victorian border. The habitats are of alpine, sub-alpine and montane, and are both nationally and internationally recognised as environmentally significant, being a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation).

I left Sydney around 7.00 am on Boxing Day, 26th December 2008. The country side between Sydney and the Snowy Mountains had received plenty of rain over the past few months and was very green. A local trout farmer from the high country however

claimed it was now a “green drought”, and more rain is needed and hopefully will continue. I arrived at Perisher where we were based at a ski lodge for the next few days. In winter the area is totally snowed in with no road transport available. Lunch was ready and once that was done we set off for the first of our hikes into the Kosciuszko National Park.

Porcupine Rocks Track

Rather than do the 5 km return walk through this sub-alpine habitat, we decided to drive one car to the start of the track at Perisher Reservoir and drove a second car further up the Kosciuszko Rd., to Perisher Gap where we parked the car in a small parking area and proceeded on our way to Porcupine Rocks. We soon found some *Prasophyllum* species flowering along the track. Graeme mentioned that there were probably two similar species flowering at this time of year. I took some photos and will probably need to look it up when we get back to the lodge. At the time I did notice, as they became more and more common, that they varied in colour from lime green to brown.

The rains earlier in the season had brought all the alpine flowers into bloom and the colours were a sight to see. The track meanders through alpine herbfields, Snow Grass and Snow Gums, with small bogs and creeks scattered along the way. Spent flowers of what was *Stegostyla alpina*, (*Caladenia alpina*) were found sporadically and with the number of seed capsules developing it would suggest that the pollinator is alive and well. If the pollinator

is the common fly then that would explain the large amounts of seed capsules; there were millions of flies. Fortunately they were happy to just sit on your back and not annoy you by buzzing around your face. We soon arrived at a large outcrop of granite rocks known as Porcupine Rocks and with a couple of hops and jumps we were on top, looking down over Thredbo Valley and turning around we could view the Main Range to the west. The vista's from the lookouts are not only impressive but give you an idea of how large this National Park is. It also became evident how much destruction the 2003 bush fires made with many of the Snow Gums being nothing more than sticks. Some had already sprouted from the base, but many did not survive. It will take many years before the area will recover.

After a short stop and as the area was now becoming over populated with two or three other groups arriving, we decided to head off. It was during the scramble around the large granite boulders when Anne-Maree found *Stegostyla alpina* in flower. Some more photography and then we made our way back down the 2.5 km track to Perisher. We picked up the other car and went back to the lodge where we refreshed ourselves with some amber fluids. Outside the lodge there was a large colony of *Simpliglottis valida* (*Chiloglottis valida*), with three flowers in bloom.

After dinner there was plenty of discussion about where to walk the following day, and it was only moments before leaving the next day that we decided where to go; Rainbow Lake to see *Diuris monticola*, the Highland Golden Moths.

Rainbow Lake Track

This is a short 3 km return walk through Snowgrass and Snow Gums to a picturesque little dam built in the early 1900's to supply water to Hotel Kosciuszko, (spelt without the 'z'). This part of the alpine region was once subject to grazing

and old fences near the lake can still be seen. There are trout jumping and indeed many fishermen try their luck here.

As you cross a small creek you can find the Highland Golden Moths flowering among a myriad of alpine flowers. One does have to know what to look for as there are many similar coloured flowers. Again the *Prasophyllum* species were very common and Graeme mentioned to look out for a white one, as he had seen them on previous trips. We did come across one small specimen in flower, and it was quite obvious that it was very early. There were many *Prasophyllum* leaves which are going to be a different species, as their robustness and lack of flowers differed from the smaller flowering species. The *Diuris monticola* could be found on the northern side of the lake and some small patches of a *Simpliglottis* leaves were also spotted. Again the day was warm so we enjoyed a small lunch by the lake and then headed home for some more amber refreshments and to discuss the next days walk which once again wasn't decided till after breakfast the following day. It was to a peak known as 'The Sentinel'.

The Sentinel

This walk leaves from Charlotte's Pass, which is the end of the Kosciuszko Road. It is part of the Main Range Track with a small deviation. Charlotte Pass is the place where the Kosciuszko Road crosses Kangaroo Ridge. The Road now terminates at the Pass, as the last 9 km leading to Mount Kosciuszko has been closed for environmental reasons. The pass and village are named after Charlotte Adams who, in 1881, was the first European woman to climb Mount Kosciuszko.

As we headed down, down, and further down till we reach the Snowy River I thought to myself this means we need to go up again, doesn't it? The crossing over the river is via large boulders so it's more hop, skip and jump till you get to the other side and then it's up and up and



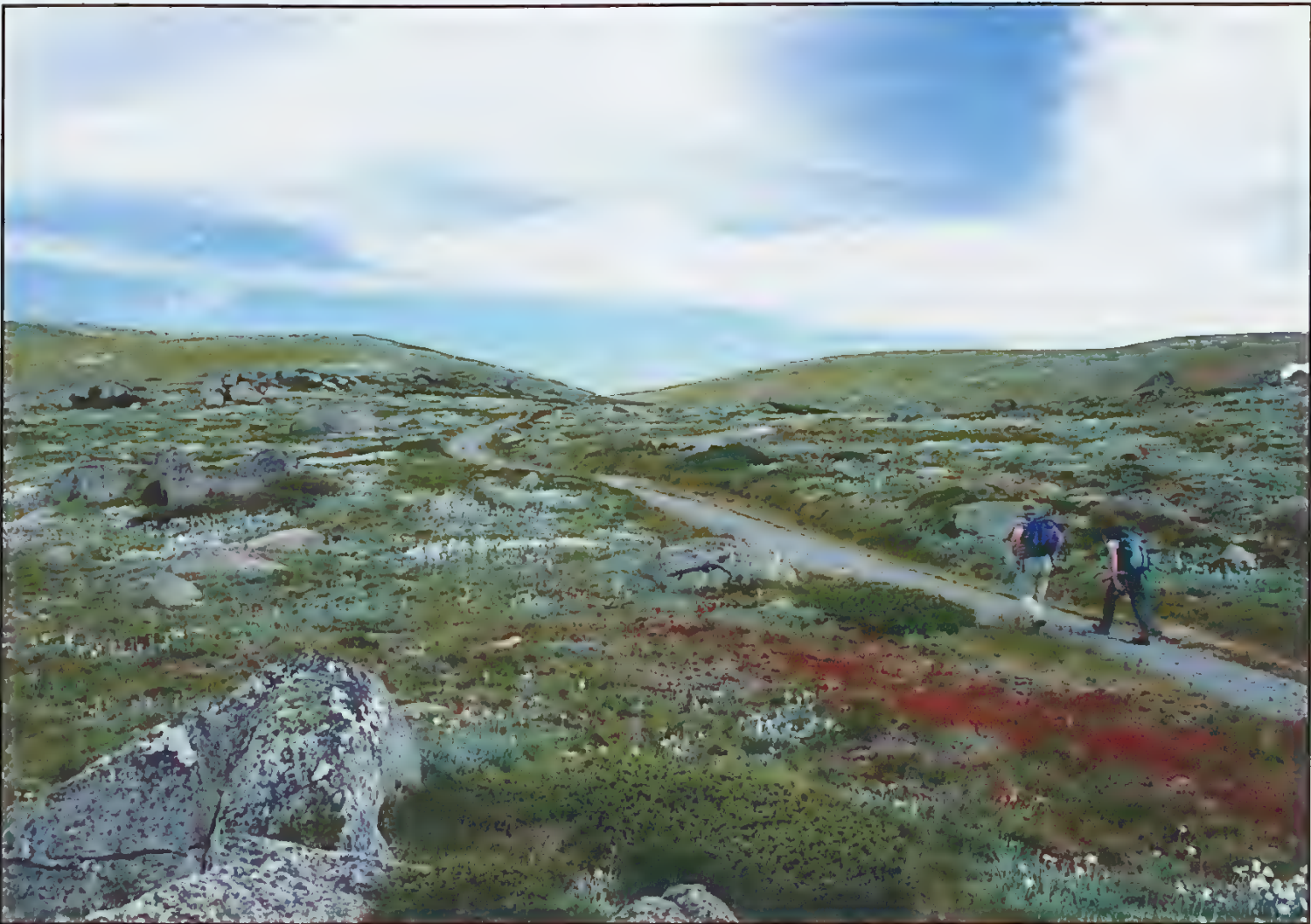
Rainbow Lake, *Diuris monticola* were found in flower on the far side of the lake.



Hedley Tarn.



Blue Lake.



Alpine wildflower display.

Photos Peter Eygelshoven

up. All along the way there are plenty of *Prasophyllum* in flower, this orchid is very common and was the species we found growing at the highest altitude. This walk to the Sentinel was described in a book back at the lodge as a hard walk, but the ultimate decision which lead us to do this walk, was that the book mentioned a slope covered in Mountain Caladenia and blooming profusely this time of year.

Still going up, we came to Hedley Tarn Lookout and viewed across the alpine habitat to this unique moraine lake, a remnant from the glacial periods some 12,000 years ago. A few quick photos and a well earned breather and a short walk further along we came to Blue Lake Lookout where we stopped for lunch. Blue Lake is a cirque lake also from the glacial period and is listed as a Ramsar Conservation Wetland, its catchment provides habitat for a number of species that have been listed as threatened in New South Wales. A number of threatened plant and invertebrate species that are restricted to alpine areas are found here.

After lunch, we had some discussion as to which way we would go home or continue on to the Sentinel. It was worked out that it was only a couple of kilometres further on, so onward we ventured. Most walkers continued on up to Carruther's Peak but we turned right and as we climbed to the top of the hill our destination became visible. It seemed a lot closer, but as we ventured on the going became very hard. It simply, for me anyway, was so close so lets go on. After all how much more sore could our legs and feet become. We did make our climb to the top of the Sentinel only to look back and realise we had only done half the walk. So technically, our legs were going to be twice as sore as they are now. But the satisfaction of being there was, at the moment, above all the pain.

We never saw the fields of Mountain Caladenia, but we did come across some

in bloom growing on the slope with amazing vistas to the west. The lack of trees in this area also made the environment quite eerie and I thought it reminiscent of the scenery from the movies of "Lord of the Rings", and half expected to see a dwarf, an elf and a man pursuing orcs and urukhai, (obviously I'm suffering from altitude sickness and exhaustion). There are still plenty of *Prasophyllum* flowering even above 2,000 m. Returning back along the track, we came across a creek with a small waterfall where we stopped and refreshed ourselves, refilled our water bottles. As we spoke of this area being a great place to camp the night, four hikers arrived and started pitching their tents saying the walk from the main track to camp here for the night was worth the extra effort.

We came across an informational sign along the way, having missed it going up, which explains how this alpine area was once under sea level. Standing at this altitude and knowing this area is the highest area in Australia, makes it surreal.

We finally reached the Snowy River, crawled across the granite boulders, refilled the water bottles and prepared for the uphill climb to Charlotte's Pass and the car. When we arrived at the top we made Graeme walk down to where he parked the car and drive back up to get us. Back to the lodge for some well earned amber refreshment, a long hot shower, food and a good nights sleep. Even though we only hiked 15 km the heat and terrain made it seem longer and harder.

The next day was to be our last in this area. I chose to pack up early and since the last walk we were to do was down the hill near Saw Pit Creek, it would save me the trouble of going back up to the lodge and then coming down again. My intentions were to visit my friends Nita and Jim at Yass for a couple of days before heading back to Sydney for New Years Eve.

The Waterfall Track

This is a 6 km return walk to a small waterfall and back to Saw Pit Creek picnic area. This area is a montane habitat with tall Mountain Ash and other Eucalypt Woodlands. The track follows the creek and *Bulbine bulbosa* was very prominent and blooming profusely. This plant may suggest orchids grow in the area. We had walked nearly a kilometre before seeing our first orchid, spent flowers of what was obviously *Diuris sulphurea*, the two large spots on the dorsal sepal still visible. Then we spotted a single plant of *Gastrodia sesamoides* and a *Microtis* species in flower and while Anne-Maree and I were taking photos Graeme had walked ahead and spotted *Gastrodia procera*, as Anne-Maree and I approached he bragged about finding a decent *Gastrodia* species, he had come across a wonderful group of more than half a dozen plants in full bloom, a great find. Anne-Maree, not to be left out, found a *Thelymitra media* in flower, which Graeme and I had walked past. This was an interesting find for this area. Graeme had mentioned a couple of times that this would be great habitat for *Diploclidium decurvum*, (*Pterostylis decurva*) and we soon found several in bud. It wasn't till our return trip on the other side of the creek that we found them in flower. Passing through the granite boulders we also found colonies of *Simpliglottis* leaves with the occasional seedpod which had grown to over 15 cm tall. Seemed funny, because when in flower the stem is only a couple of centimetres tall. Also the fact that up at a higher altitude, at the lodge they were just in flower, yet 500 m lower they were in seed.

Back at the picnic ground we said our farewells; I thanked them for the invitation to join them for a few days and headed off for Yass. They went back to the lodge for lunch before heading home. The heat on this walk was such that my first stop in Jindabyne was to purchase some cold

drinks and the lack of air-conditioning in the van made it quite hot. On top of the two previous hot days I barely made it to Yass due to heat exhaustion.

I arrived mid afternoon to find Nita feeding the animals on her property, she took one look at me and said "you don't look so well". It was inside into the air-conditioning and some cool drinks to recover. By morning I was somewhat better but still weak. We drove out to Bookham for a quick look at one of Nita's favourite sites and then on to Burrinjuck Dam, where I wanted to photograph *Dipodium roseum*, which we found a year or two earlier. The afternoon was spent on the front porch drinking beer and wine (yes, I'm feeling much better now thanks). The quiet of the country was only disturbed by the occasional car driving past in the distance and their yappy toy poodle wanting to play fetch. At one stage two large Wedge-tailed Eagles soared over head in a circular pattern, forcing me to get out of my chair to watch them eventually disappear over the hills. They were flying quite low, their markings quite visible and detailed. I never thought to get the camera and take a photo; well I guess they were not orchids.

Well its now Monday morning, New Years Eve, and as I head back to Sydney on the three and a half hour drive home I decided that that was the best week. I was with the best of friends, done nearly 30 km of hiking through landscapes I do not usually walk through, saw around a dozen orchids I had not seen before, was drinking water from a creek, would not do that in Sydney, more pain than I have experienced in years, satisfaction of having completed something I decided to do. I won't be waiting for an invitation next year I will be going one way or another and I have my heart set on doing the Main Range Walk, amongst others.

-oOo-



Diplodium decurvum (Pterostylis decurva).



Gastrodia procera.



Thelymitra media.



Dipodium roseum.



The Sentinel, the peak on the right is our destination.



Photographic evidence, sitting under the trig on the Sentinel. Photos Peter Eyselshoven

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Terrestrial orchids of the Tomaree Peninsular.

Elisabeth Burton
lis_burton@yahoo.com.au

When Brian Abbott asked me to show him where I had seen a large patch of *Caleana major* (Flying Duck Orchid) in the Tomaree National Park the previous year I was happy to comply. That excursion, in July, was to be the first of many undertaken in the months to follow before we were to see the *Caleana major* in flower in September. In the mean time there were many other terrestrial orchid species to explore.

The Tomaree National Park is situated 50 km north of Newcastle, New South Wales and extends 20 km along the coast from Anna Bay north to Tomaree Head just east of Nelson Bay. The vegetation is a mosaic of eucalypt forest, heathland and swamps on old sand dunes criss-crossed with a variety of access roads and tracks both official and un-official. To the south, following the Stockton Bight, is the Worimi National Park which is managed jointly with the Worimi Aboriginal people. Four-wheel drive access has been restricted in some area but motor bikes can still get around. It is sad to see the ever-widening tracks in these areas encroaching on orchid habitat. The large patch of *Caleana major* we originally went to see had been reduced to only a half a dozen plants in twelve months.

In various parts of the Tomaree Peninsular we came across the following orchids -

Acianthus caudatus (Mayfly Orchid) (syn. *Nemacianthus caudatus*) – small colonies occasionally associated with *Acianthus fornicatus*. Hard to tell apart unless the flowers are present.

Acianthus fornicatus (Pixie Caps or Large Mosquito Orchid) - the most common orchid we found in large colonies flowering in July and later the leaves persisting. The translucent pale green flowers have either a green or dark red labellum.

Caladenia carnea (syn. *Petalochilus carneus*) (Pink Fingers) – common in all areas

Caladenia catenata (syn. *Petalochilus catenatus*) (White Fingers) – only one or two seen in a few places in the eucalypt forest.

Caladenia sp. – there were at least three or four other species of *Caladenia* which will require closer inspection next spring to determine which ones they are. Even that will be difficult as there are varying opinions as to how they are to be distinguished.

Caleana major (Large Duck Orchid) – common on the edge of the tracks through the heath in September. Colour variation with the sepals red or green.

Calochilus campestris (Copper Beard Orchid) – not common, found at the edge of a large puddle on the track.

Calochilus paludosus (Red Beard Orchid) – a common sight along the edge of tracks in September.

Calochilus robertsonii (Purple Beard Orchid) – not common, found in the shade at the edge of heath.

Corybas unguiculatus (Pelicans, Small Helmet Orchid) – a small colony at the top of an old sand-dune but nestled under the trunk of a reclining *Banksia* tree.

Cyrtostylis reniformis (Common Gnat Orchid) – a small colony at the top of an old sand-dune in the open.

Diuris arenaria (Tomaree Donkey Orchid) – flowering in late August in the open areas under power-lines or on the edge of tracks. This is considered endangered and slashing under the power-lines is timed to allow flowers to mature.

Diuris praecox (Early Doubletail) – flowering in early August in the open areas under power-lines. This can be locally common but is considered endangered and slashing under the power-lines is timed to allow flowers to mature.

Gastrodia sesamoides (Cinnamon Bells, Common Potato Orchid) – only one



Pterostylis acuminata.



Diuris arenaria.



Diuris praecox.



Caleana major. Photos Elisabeth Burton

flowering stem seen on the edge of a track through eucalypt forest.

Glossodia major (Wax Lip Orchid) – isolated occurrences.

Glossodia minor (Small Wax Lip Orchid) – isolated occurrences.

Lyperanthus nigricans (syn. *Pyrorchis nigricans*) (Red Fire Orchids, Red Beaks, Undertaker Orchid) – many colonies, usually in the shade of a *Banksia* tree, but leaves only, with an occasional bud. We never actually saw the flowers this year.

Lyperanthus suaveolens (Brown Beaks) – the flower stem will grow to 6 cm in the open but 60 cm among the long grass and *Lomandra*. The petal colour can vary from all dark brown, to grading from yellow in the center to brown on the tips, to all yellow.

Microtis parviflora (Slender Onion Orchid) – common in patches in open grassy areas.

Pterostylis acuminata (Pointed Greenhood) – isolated group on the edge of the heath.

Pterostylis concinna (syn. *Taurantha concinna*) (Trim Greenhood) – isolated occurrences in the eucalypt forest.

Pterostylis grandiflora (syn. *Diplodium grandiflorum*) (Cobra Greenhood, Superb Greenhood) – found in patches of 3 or 4 plants on the low damp areas of the eucalypt and *Melaleuca* forest.

Pterostylis longifolia (syn. *Bunochilus longifolius*) (Common Leafy Greenhood) – patches of 4 or 5 plants in the heath and eucalypt forests.

Pterostylis nutans (Nodding Greenhood) – small colonies in the eucalypt forest.

Thelymitra ixioides (Dotted Sun Orchid) – unspotted - low numbers on the edge of the track in the eucalypt forest.

Thelymitra sp. of the *T. pauciflora* complex – exact species not yet determined.

There is a poster of Orchids of Tomaree Peninsular put together with the help of George Hillman which states there are 75 terrestrial orchids in the area - so far we have seen about a third of those so there are many more yet to locate.

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Thelymitra variegata

New taxa of *Dendrobium* Swartz section *Biloba* J.J. Smith from New Guinea 2.

Paul Ormerod,
P.O. Box 8210, Cairns 4870, Queensland.
Email: wsandave@bigpond.net.au

ABSTRACT. Four new species of *Dendrobium* section *Biloba* are named, described and illustrated, namely *D. bicristatum*, *D. efogiense*, *D. kotanicanum* and *D. widjajanum*.

The present paper continues the description of new taxa of section *Biloba*, a group currently with 34 species (new taxa included). Previously (Ormerod 2007) I described another four new species, raising the number of known species in the section from 26 to 30. The section is characterized by having slender leafy stems, one-flowered inflorescences and flowers lasting one to several days with free lateral sepals forming a subglobose to conical mentum. Two of the new entities described below have labellar characters previously not recorded in section *Biloba*. *Dendrobium bicristatum* and *D. efogiense* have three widely separated keels on the lip and *D. bicristatum* also has two rows of fleshy teeth on the hypochile of the lip. Also of interest is that *D. bicristatum* has the longest leaves (to 17.3 cm long) in the section and *D. widjajanum* has the largest flowers (sepals 15-17 mm long).

Dendrobium bicristatum Ormerod, sp. nov.

Type: Indonesia – Papua Prov., 6 km SW of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, 1200 m, February 1939, L.J. Brass 12779 (holotype: AMES!)

Species nova in sectio Bilobae J.J.Sm. singularis, foliis longioribus (ad 17.3 cm longis) et hypochilo labello bicristatis circumscripti.

Epiphytic herb. Rhizome terete, strongly sclerified, ca. 0.25 cm thick. Roots semiterete, fleshy, 0.15-0.20 cm thick. Stems spaced ca. 1.5 cm apart on rhizome, slightly compressed, oval in cross-section, liginous, upper half laxly leafy, 68.5-82.5 cm long, 0.15-0.30 cm thick; internodes 2-3 cm long, covered by truncate to obliquely truncate sheaths which are smooth, very finely striate and yellow-brown. Leaves linear-lanceolate, apex obliquely and strongly inequally acutely bilobed, 10.8-17.3 cm long, 0.53-0.55 cm wide. Inflorescence emerging through leaf sheaths; peduncle very short. Pedicellate ovary terete-obconical, 4 mm long. Flowers yellow-green, lip purple-red tipped with yellow. Dorsal sepal ovate,

subacute, 7-veined, 6-6.5 mm long, 3.2 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate-deltate, subacute, 7-veined, ca. 7.5 mm long, 6 mm wide, forming with the columnfoot a mentum 5 mm long. Petals oblong, subacute, 3-veined, 5.8 mm long, 1.8 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, 6-7 mm long, 4 mm wide; hypochile inside with a row of fleshy teeth each side in the lower two-thirds, upper third with scattered teeth and verrucae, sidelobes obliquely ovate from a ligulate base, truncate, 5.4-5.5 mm long, 4 mm wide; epichile late ovate-trapeziform, subacute, front margins raised and thickened, subcarunculate, above with three keels, the outer two laminate, short and irregular, the median keel broad, subcarunculate and fused into the apex of the thick margin, 1.2-1.3 mm long, ca. 1.9 mm wide; callus linear-ligulate, smooth, starting above lip base, terminating, narrowing and becoming the midkeel of the epichile. Column subconical, ca. 2.5 mm long; columnfoot 5 mm long.

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua).

Habitat: Epiphyte on tall tree in lower

montane rainforest, 1200 m.

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the Latin prefix *bi* meaning two and *crista* meaning crest or rooster's comb, in reference to the two rows of fleshy teeth on the labellum.

Notes: This species has an easily recognized suite of characters in section *Biloba*, namely the longest leaves and flowers in which the lower two-thirds of the labellum has a row of fleshy teeth each side.

Dendrobium efogiense Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

Type: Papua New Guinea – Central Prov., Port Moresby Subdistrict, Efogi, river above village, 1095 m, 5 September 1970, *P.F. Stevens LAE 50419* (holotype: A!; isotypes BRI!; CANB, K, L, LAE [n.v.]).

Affinis D. piestocaulon Schltr. *sed epichilo labello tricarinatis (non ecarinatis) differt.*

Epiphytic herb. Rhizome creeping, sclerified, terete, 0.15 cm thick. Roots terete, fleshy, 0.15-0.20 cm thick. Stems crowded, leafy, 30 cm long, 0.1-0.2 cm wide; internodes 1.9-3.0 cm long, covered with smooth, finely striate sheaths. Leaves linear, apex inequally obtusely to subacutely bilobed, dark to midgreen above, 4.3-8.0 cm long, 0.25-0.45 cm wide. Inflorescence emerging through leaf sheaths opposite base of leaf blade; peduncle very short. Pedicellate ovary subcylindric-clavate, 4 mm long. Flowers purple-red, pollinia yellow. Dorsal sepal ovate-elliptic, subacute, 7-veined, 6 mm long, 3.3-3.4 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely late ovate, obtuse, 7-veined, 7.5-8 mm long, 5 mm wide, forming with the columnfoot a mentum 5.5 mm long. Petals obliquely oblong, subacute, 3-veined, 5.9-6.0 mm long, 2.2 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, 5-veined, 6 mm long, 3.5 mm wide; hypochile cuneate, each side with narrow, subtruncate-obtuse sidelobes, 4 mm long, 3.5 mm wide; epichile elliptic, obtuse, margin thickened, irregular in basal third, above with three separate, low, fleshy keels, 2 mm long and wide; callus apparent

at base of lip only, oblongoid. Column obliquely conical, 1.5-1.6 mm long; anther cap 0.4-0.5 mm long; columnfoot 5 mm long. Capsule green.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Habitat: On rotting log near river, lower montane forest, 1095 m.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the village of Efogi, which is near the type locality of this species.

Notes: This species is somewhat similar to *D. piestocaulon* Schltr. but it has narrower (2.5-4.5 vs. 6-8 mm) leaves, flowers of a similar size (sepals 6 mm long) with a tricarinate (not ecarinate) epichile. *Dendrobium efogiense* and *D. bicristatum* are the only species in section *Biloba* with keels on the epichile, both taxa do not appear to have any close relatives.

Dendrobium kotanicanum Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

Type: Indonesia – Papua Prov., Cycloop Mts., S slope of Makanoi Range, N of Kotanica, 600 m, 19 July 1961, *P. van Royen & H. Sleumer 6226* (holotype: A!).

Epiphytic herb. Rhizome creeping, sclerified, 0.15-0.20 cm thick. Roots fleshy, terete, 0.08-0.20 cm thick. Stems 1.0-1.2 cm apart, terete basally, becoming complanate above, leafy, 33 cm long, 0.10-0.35 cm wide; internodes 1.7-3.7 cm long, covered with obliquely truncate, smoothly striate to finely verruculate sheaths 1.2-3.6 cm long. Leaves linear-ligulate, apex inequally obtusely bilobed, coriaceous, olive-green above, yellowish below, 3.7-9.4 cm long, 0.53-0.72 cm wide. Inflorescence emerging through leaf sheaths opposite base of leaf blade; peduncle terete, 3-noded, 3 mm long; floral bract very broadly deltate, ca. 1 mm long. Flowers light green, lip dark purple at base, yellow at tip. Dorsal sepal ovate-elliptic, acute, 7-veined, 7 mm long, 3.8 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate-elliptic, acute, 7-veined, 8 mm long,

7 mm wide, forming with the columnfoot a mentum 5.8-6.0 mm long. Petals oblong, obtuse, 3-veined, 6.5 mm long, 2 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, ca. 6.5 mm long, 4.2 mm wide; hypochile with narrow, slightly medially ampliate, truncate sidelobes, ca. 4.5 mm long, 4.2 mm wide; epichile transversely elliptic-rhombic, fleshy, margins much thickened and fused into a short median keel, 2 mm long, 2.5 mm wide; callus apparent at base of lip only, oblongoid. Column obliquely conical, ca. 1.5 mm long; anther cap ca. 0.5 mm long; columnfoot 5.5 mm long.

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua).

Habitat: Epiphyte on *Gironniera* in lower montane forest, 600 m.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the village of Kotanica, which is near the type locality of this species.

Vernacular name: Doeng (Ormoe language).

Notes: This species is related to the true *D. poneroides* Schltr. (based on *D. isochiloides* Krzl. var. *pumilum* J.J.Sm.) but it differs in having longer leaves (3.7-9.4 vs. 1.5-2.5 cm), larger flowers (sepals 7-8 vs. 4.6-5.0 mm), 7-veined (not 3-veined) sepals and 3-veined, oblong (not 1-veined, ligulate) petals. Plants referred to *D. poneroides* from Papua New Guinea by Schlechter (1912) represent an undescribed taxon that will be described shortly.

Another similar species is *D. erectifolium* J.J.Sm. which has 6-10 cm long leaves, red-brown flowers, 8-9 mm long, 7-veined sepals and 3-veined petals. However *D. kotanicanum* differs from the latter in having light green flowers with a dark purple and yellow lip, an acute (not obtuse), slightly narrower (3.8 vs. 4.6 mm) dorsal sepal, oblong (not subrhombic), 2 mm (vs. 3.3 mm) wide petals and a smaller (6.5 x 4.2 vs. 9 x 7 mm) labellum.

***Dendrobium widjajanum* Ormerod, sp. nov.**

Type: Indonesia – Papua Prov., Manokwari District, Anggi Subdistrict, Iraiweri Village, Irai 1 Hamlet, on top of Gunung Kobrei, 2100 m, 8 June 1991, E.A. Widjaja EAW 4262 (holotype: A!).

Affinis D. crenatilabre J.J.Sm. *sed floribus duplo grandioribus* (sepals 15-17 vs. 8.3 mm) *differt*.

Rhizome and roots not seen. Stem terete basally, becoming complanate above, upper half laxly leafy, 56.0-76.2 cm long, 0.25-0.65 cm thick; internodes 2.9-5.0 cm long, covered by smooth, striate sheaths which are minutely transversely rugose near the apex, lobule or apex of sheath broadly triangular and 0.2-0.4 cm long. Leaves linear-ligulate, apex obliquely obtusely bilobed, thinly coriaceous, 7.4-11.0 cm long, 0.95-1.15 cm wide. Inflorescence emerging through leaf sheath in its upper third; peduncle very short; floral bract lanceolate, acute, erect, fleshy, 4 mm long. Pedicellate ovary subclavate, 6 mm long. Flower colour not known. Dorsal sepal ovate-oblong, subacute, 7-veined, 15 mm long, 5.5 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate-deltate, obtuse, 7-veined, 17 mm long, 11.0-11.5 mm wide, forming with the columnfoot a mentum 9.5 mm long. Petals oblong-rhombic, subacute, with 3 main veins that have supplementary branches, 13.9 mm long, 4.5 mm wide. Labellum entire, rhombic, fleshy, margins erose-crenate except near base, smooth inside except for some raised, reticulate ornamentation near the apex, acute, 12.9 mm long, 8.9 mm wide; callus linear-lanceolate, fleshy, bicarinate, raised into two semidiscoid thickenings at about one third of length, thence decurrent along center of labellum. Column obliquely conical, 3.9 mm long; columnfoot 8 mm long.

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua).

Habitat: Not known.

Etymology: The specific epithet honours Elizabeth Widjaja, collector of the type specimen.

Notes: This species is related to its West New Guinean congener *D. crenatilabre* J.J.Sm. but it differs in having longer leaves (7.4-11.0 vs. 5.0-7.5 cm) and much larger flowers (sepals 15-17 vs. 8.3 mm long). The flowers of *D. widjajanum* are the largest so far known in section *Biloba*.

Acknowledgements.

I wish to thank herbarium and library staff at BRI and HUH for their help and hospitality during my visits.

Literature Cited.

Ormerod, P. (2007). New taxa of *Dendrobium* Swartz section *Biloba* J.J. Smith from New Guinea. *Orchadian* 15, 9: 418-425.
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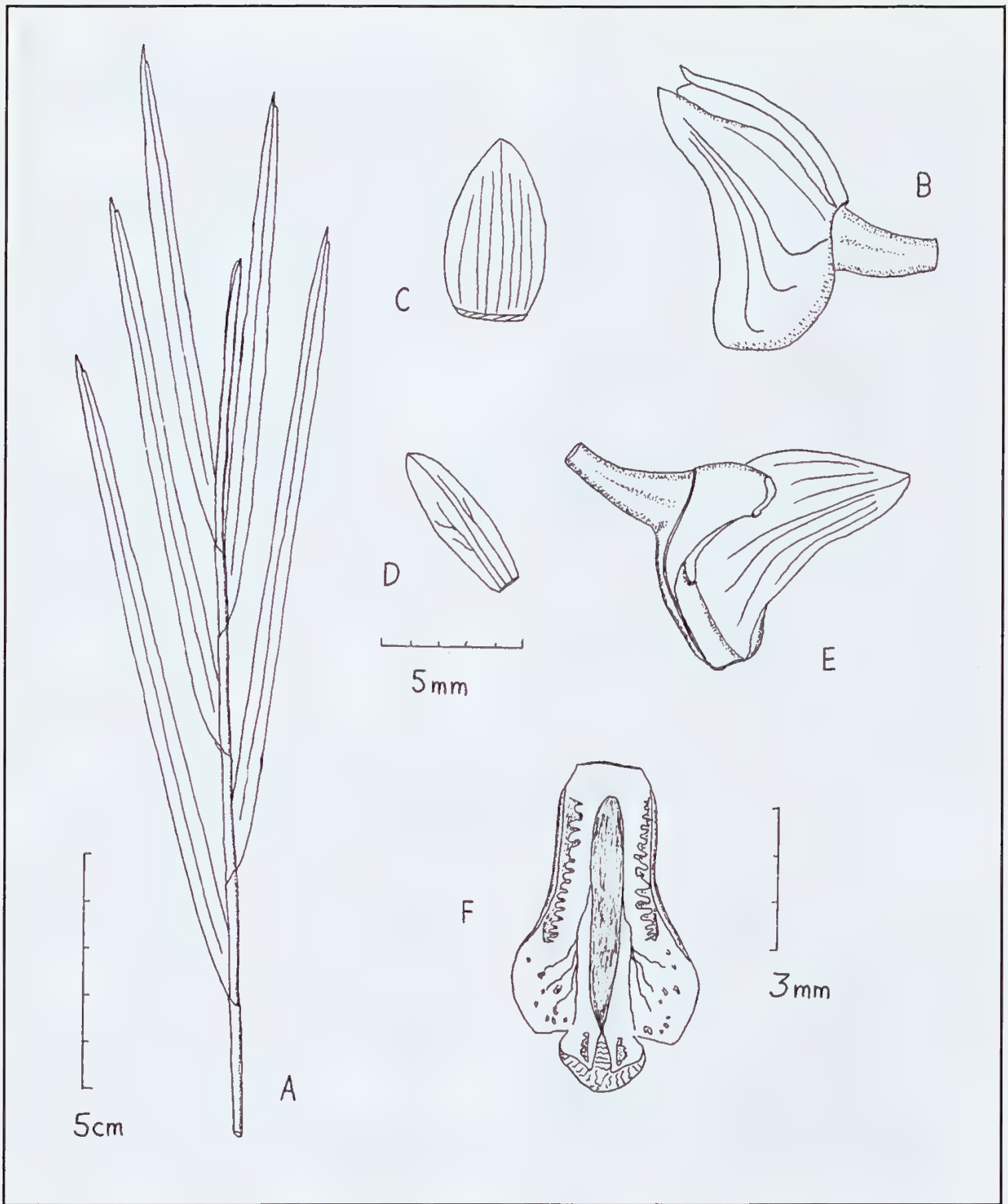
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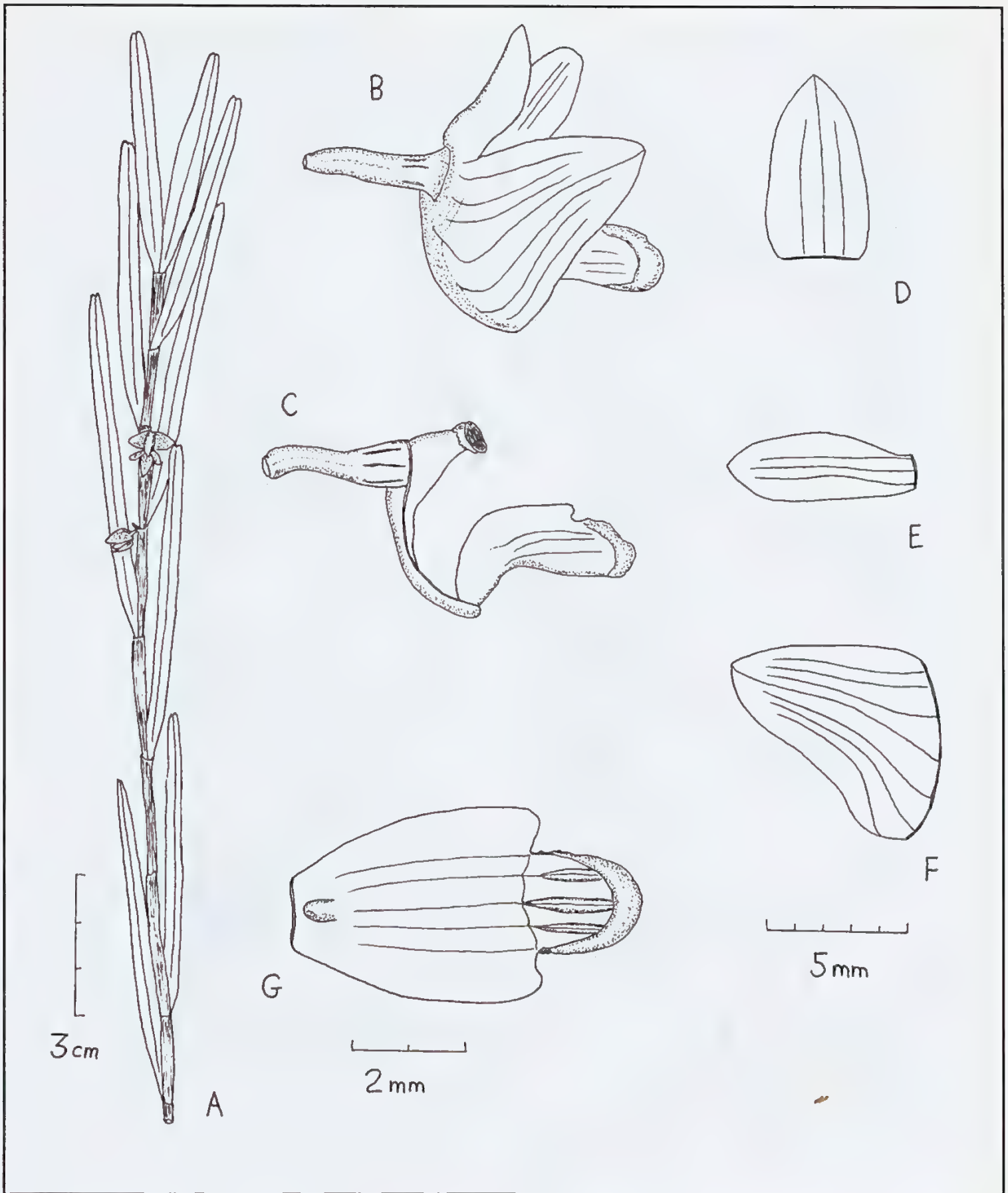
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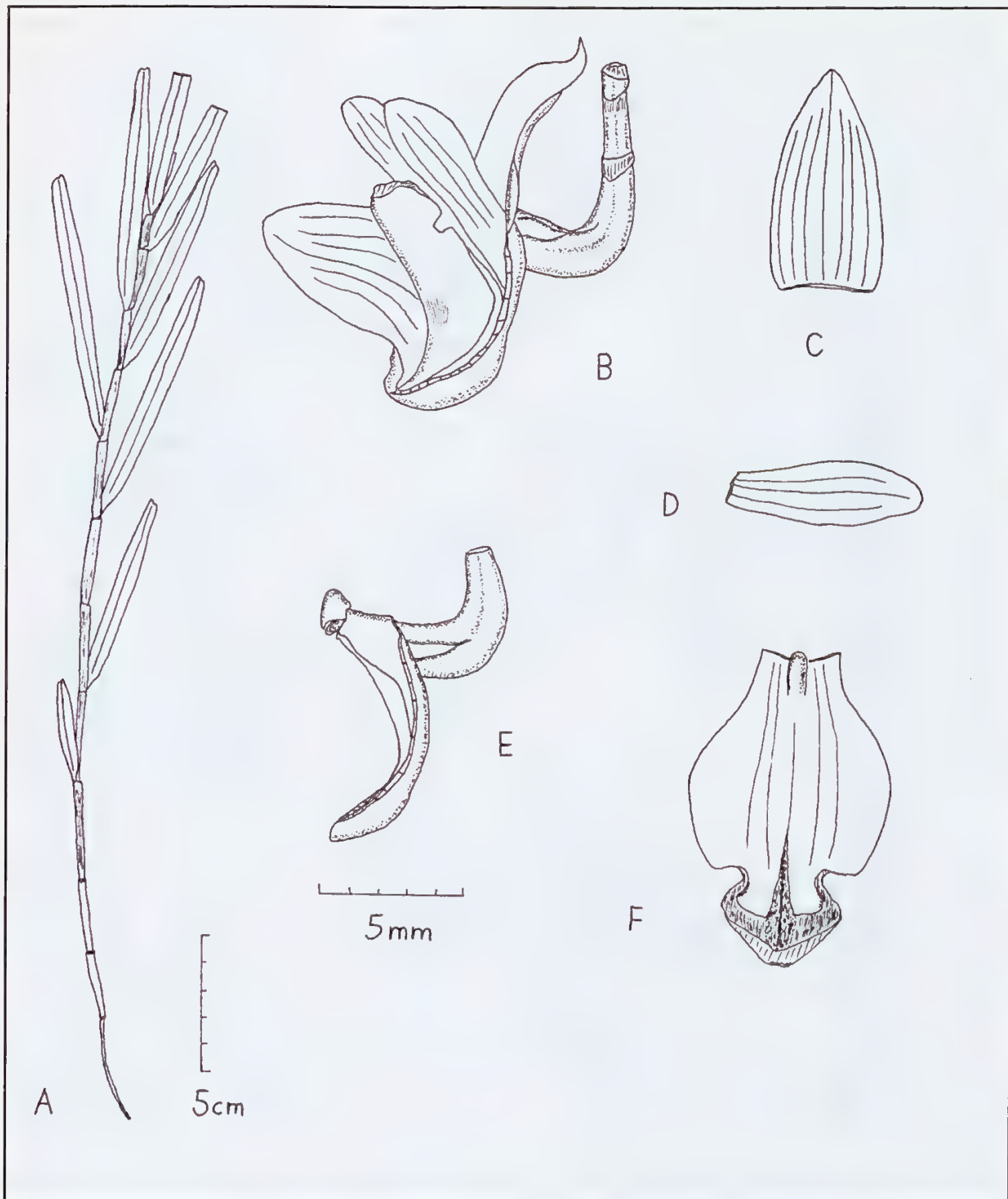
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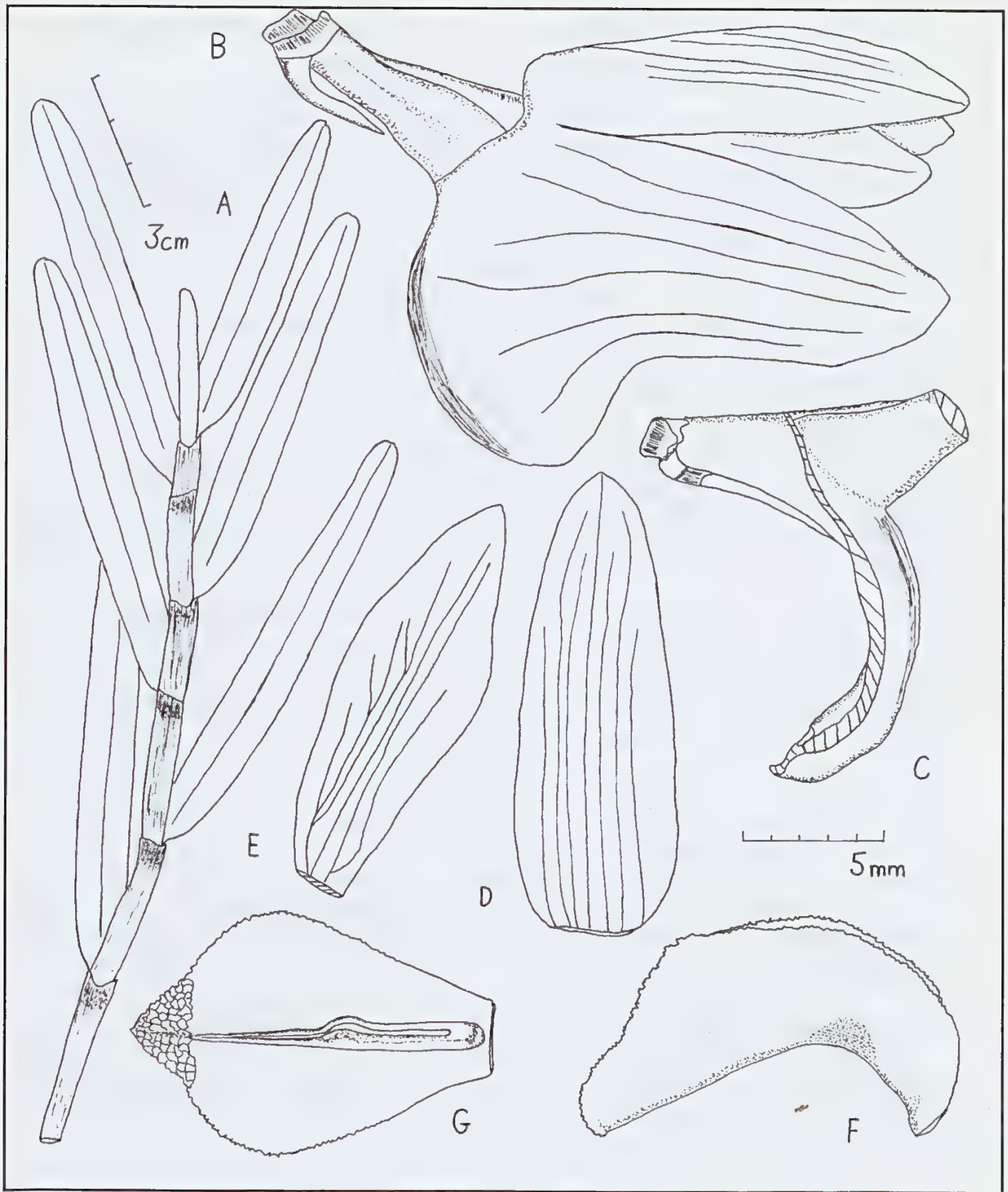
Dendrobium bicristatum - A. upper part of stem; B. flower; C. dorsal sepal; D. petal; E. flower minus segments (except one lateral sepal); F. labellum. A, B-E and F to respective scales. Drawn from holotype.



Dendrobium efogiense - A. plant; B. flower; C. flower minus tepals; D. dorsal sepal; E. petal; F. lateral sepal; A, B-F and G to respective scales. A drawn from BRI isotype, B-G drawn from holotype.



Dendrobium kotanicanum - A. plant; B. flower minus one lateral sepal; C. dorsal sepal; D. petal; E. flower minus segments; F. labellum. A and B-E to respective scales. F not to scale. Drawn from holotype.



Dendrobium widjajanum - A. upper part of stem; B. flower; C. flower minus segments; D. dorsal sepal; E. petal; F. labellum from side; G. labellum from above. A and B-G to respective scales. Drawn from holotype.

To all ANOS branches and members - volunteer assistance required for research programme.

With funding received from the Environmental Trust, we are currently conducting the second stage of a research project which is designed to assess the probability of the presence of a cryptic threatened species, the Leafless Tongue Orchid (*Cryptostylis hunteriana*). As part of this research we are planning to collect floristic data at sites where the species is known to occur and at sites where it is known not to occur ('null' records) throughout a range of habitats in eastern and south-eastern Australia.

In order to ensure that the data collected is as comprehensive and detailed as possible, we would greatly appreciate the assistance of ANOS members in undertaking orchid field surveys which coincide with the local flowering time of *C. hunteriana*, in recording specific locations (via GPS) where the species has and has not been detected.

When collecting information, it is important that the following is adhered to:

- the member must be comfortable with the identification of *Cryptostylis hunteriana* (ideally supported by photographic evidence);
- *C. hunteriana* must be flowering locally (this can be calibrated by observation of the nearest local population(s));
- the sites investigated are in areas where the member has actively searched for *Cryptostylis hunteriana* (e.g. while doing other field work) over an area of 20x20m or greater;
- ideally, null records would be greater than 250m apart;
- an accurate location of all sites investigated must be recorded via GPS, noting the projection used, preferably the Australian Geodetic Datum **Australian Map Grid 1966 (AMG66)** and one or more good-quality photographs of the vegetation type(s) in which the species occurs/survey plot;
- all information can then be emailed or posted to the researchers.

We would greatly appreciate the assistance of ANOS branches and members in this project. Full acknowledgement will be included for all members assisting in the project.

For further information:

Claire deLacey

Bangalay Botanical Surveys

Phone 02 9037 4606

Phone/fax 02 9544 391

bangalay@bangalay.com.au

www.bangalay.com.au

Gerald McCraith AM turns 99, there's good news and bad.

In February 2008 the Directors of the Australian Orchid Foundation (AOF), held their meeting, nothing unusual about that, in fact over the years we have looked forward to the "February" meeting, because it's "Gerald's" Birthday. Gerald of course is the AOF co-founder "Gerald McCraith AM". We (the directors) and I guess many readers of this orchid magazine, realise that Gerald is approaching another great milestone in his brilliant life.

Gerald turned 99 on the 24th of February. I am glad to report that Gerald is well and certainly fitter than some of the younger directors (me included, a mere 70); even though his eyesight is fading and causing him concern. He has been an active and learned man all his life and he has depended upon his eyesight, for his reading. This man's great wisdom has come from books. Glasses have not helped lately. He has used a hand held magnifying glass for a couple of years but this is not so successful now. His hearing has failed, he has hearing aides but perhaps the silence is golden, he does not complain about this.

However the good news is, we celebrated with a cake, complete with blue icing (blue for boys, Helen told me), candles.... yes, but not a forest fire out of deference to a great and honourable gentleman. We sang "Happy Birthday". What more could you want for a friend's birthday bash.

Then came the shock, after 32+ years, our co-founding Director, Gerald McCraith AM was to retire as a Director from his beloved AOF.

The 32+ years refers to the Foundation being signed, sealed and delivered in 1976, however, there was at least a four year period prior to the Foundation's establishment in the development of its company structure. The Foundation

is of course a company, a very special company, we are recognised by the government as an approved charitable body and hence all of your donations to the AOF are tax deductible. Do you know that because of this, all of our "research committee" members must be approved by the CSIRO? I have had the privilege to present the Foundation's paper work to some very heavy company law types and they are amazed at what Gerald and the other co-founders achieved. In fact, the whole management of the Foundation has been praised by these company advisors.

Do you know that the donations given to the Foundation are held in perpetuity, in fact, better than that, your donation's purchasing power has been maintained by the addition of a cost of living adjustment each year. So, your \$10 donation in 1978 is still in the Trust (earning interest) and we have added to that, an annual percentage, so that your \$10 in 1978 is perhaps \$30 in 2008, (please you accountants out there don't tell me its \$28.17, it will be close enough).

The Directors of the AOF are pleased to announce that Gerald's daughter Lois Dixon-Ward will succeed Gerald as a Director of the Foundation. Lois has been working with the Foundation as an Associate to the Directors for several years. Gerald referred to Lois as his right hand "man" enabling him to cope with his Foundation work over recent years.

On behalf of all the AOF Directors, Associates, members of the AOF and the orchid fraternity in general we thank Gerald for his untiring work.

Eric Wilde
Director AOF



Happy 99th Birthday, Gerald at home.

Photo Lee Halil



Front left to right: Helen Richards (Chairperson) Gerald and his daughter Lois Dixon-Ward
Centre: Barbara Duncan (Secretary)

Back left to right: Dick Thompson, Alan Hope, Nette Meggetto, Graham Slater, Eric Wilde

Photo Irene Bodell

Thelychiton finniganensis

(*Dendrobium finniganense*)

Mt. Finnigan Cane Orchid

Originally described as *Dendrobium finniganense* in 1992 by D.L. Jones, (*Phytologia* 73(1): 3-6, f.l) and renamed in 2002 as *Thelychiton finniganensis*, (D.L.Jones) M.A.Clem. et D.L.Jones, *The Orchadian* 13(11): 491 (2002).

This orchid flowers over summer and is currently known to be restricted to the summits of Mt. Finnigan, Mt. Pieter Botte and Thornton Peak, in far north Queensland. It grows in fairly exposed areas and has the unusual habit of producing many aerial growths

The flowers have a sweet fragrance and are pale in colour with the labellum having reddish markings and short whitish hairs. Often producing two flowers at a time but occasionally more.

This orchid grows easily without heat in Sydney and in conditions similar to the 'speciosum' complex. Probably not an easy orchid to come by but if the opportunity arises well worth the effort to get a piece of.

It has a habit of producing aerial growths quickly making the plant look untidy, so it may be an advantage to repot the aerals to keep the orchid looking its best.

The photo below appeared in the Warringah Group Bulletin and was flowered by Mick Korzenowski, the photo taken by Bill Dobson.

Editor,
Peter Eygelshoven



DIRECTORY OF A.N.O.S. GROUPS (& Associated Societies)

NEW SOUTH WALES

- **ANOS Central Coast**, P.O. Box 3010, Erina 2250. ☎(02) 4343-1809. Meetings 8pm, 2nd Wed. each month. Temple Kiely Visitors Centre, Department of Agriculture Station, Research Rd., Narara.
- **ANOS Far North Coast**, P.O. Box 949, Ballina 2478. ☎(02) 6686-6303. Meetings 7.30pm, 3rd Fri. each month. C.W.A. Room, River Street, Ballina.
- **ANOS Illawarra**, 2 Wiford St, Corrimal, 2518. ☎(02) 4284-8308. Meetings 7pm, 2nd Tue. each month. Legacy House, 96 Market St., Wollongong.
- **ANOS Macarthur & District**, 43 Strickland Cres, Ashcroft, 2168. ☎(02) 4626-1825. Meetings 8pm, 3rd Thur. each month. Narellan Community Hall, Queen St., Narellan.
- **ANOS Mid-North Coast**, P.O. Box 47, Wauchope 2446. ☎(02) 6585-9328. Meetings 7.30pm, last Sunday. each month. (Held at Taree or Wauchope - telephone Secretary for details).
- **ANOS Newcastle**, P.O. Box 4021, Rathmines 2283. ☎(02) 4975-3729. Meetings 7.30pm, 4th Thur. each month. John Young Community Hall, Thomas St, Cardiff.
- **ANOS Sydney**, 22 Rabaul Ave, Whalan. ☎(02) 9624-1768. Meetings 8pm, 3rd Fri. each month. Senior Citizens Hall, Baulkham Hills Community Centre (off Conie Ave.) Baulkham Hills.
- **ANOS Warringah**, P.O. Box 421, Forestville 2087. ☎(02) 9416-4306. Meetings 8pm, 3rd Tue. each month. Community Hall, Starkey St., Forestville.

QUEENSLAND

- **ANOS Beenleigh**, C/o 16 Castile Cres, Holmveiw 4207. ☎ (07) 3805 6865 Meetings 7.30 1st Thursday each month Showground Hall, James St. Beenleigh.
- **ANOS Gold Coast**, C/o 8 Clam St. Runaway Bay 4221. Meetings 1.30pm on the last Sunday of the month. Southport Community Centre, Lawson St, Southport.
- **ANOS Kabi**, PO Box 424, Aspley 4034. ☎ (07) 3359-5752 Meetings 7.30pm, 2nd Tue. each month (except Jan.). Bald Hills Memorial Hall, 2126 Gympie Rd., Bald Hills.
- **ANOS Mackay & Dist.**, PO Box 138, Koumala, 4738. ☎(07) 4950-1065. Meetings 7.30pm, 2nd Thursday of each month at the Andergrove Community Centre, Celeber Drive, Andergrove.
- **ANOS Townsville**, 92 Curie St, Wulguru, 4811. ☎(07) 4778-4311. Meetings 8pm, 1st Tue. each month. Townsville Orchid Society Hall, Pioneer Park (opp. Willows Shopping Centre), Thuringowa..
- **Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba**, P.O. Box 2141, Toowoomba 4350. Meetings 7.30pm, 1st Fri. each month. Luthern Church Hall, Cnr. West and Alderly Sts, Toowoomba.

VICTORIA

- **ANOS Geelong**, Unit2, 2 Elizabeth St., Belmont 3216. ☎(03) 5243-4286. Meetings 8pm, 2nd Wed. each month. Uniting Church Hall, Moorabool St., South Geelong.
- **ANOS Victoria**, P.O. Box 354, Glen Waverley 3150. ☎(03) 9874-5343. Meetings 8pm, 1st Fri. each month. Demonstration Hall, Burnley Horticultural College, Swan St., Burnley.
- **ANOS Melbourne Suburbs Group**, PO Box 239 Mt Evelyn Vic. 3796. ☎(03) 59622758. Meetings held on the 4th Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm at Montrose Primary School, Leith Rd., Montrose 3765 (Melways 52 D7)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- **Native Orchid Society of South Australia**, P.O. Box 565, Unley 5061. ☎(08) 8356-7356. Meetings 8pm, 4th Tue. each month. St. Matthews Hall, 67 Bridge St., Kensington.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- **ANOS Western Australia**, 95A Ewen St., Scarborough 6019. ☎(08) 9341-6709. Meetings 8pm, 2nd Mon. each month. Wilson Community Hall, Braibrise Rd., Wilson.

NEW ZEALAND

- **ANOS New Zealand**, Margaret Phair, 21 Paparoa Rd, Howick, Auckland, New Zealand.
- **New Zealand Native Orchid Group**, 22 Orchard St., Wadestown, Wellington, New Zealand.

The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

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Send orders to the above address.

Peter Eygelshoven
Editor, The Orchadian.



The 2007 Hermon Slade Trophy for the Australasian Native Orchid Species of the Year has been awarded to *Dendrobium mohlianum*. (Close up) Photo Jorn Villien



The 2007 Hermon Slade Trophy for the Australasian Native Orchid Hybrid of the Year has been awarded to *Dockrillia Tweetas*.. (Close up) Photo Jorn Villien